THE PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE ACCEPTS THE TYDINGS-MC DUFFIE LAW

The Philippine Legislature accepted the Tydings-McDuffie Law with dispatch. Governor-General Murphy called the Legislature into special session to give it an opportunity to pass the necessary resolution of acceptance and to approve a bill providing for a constitutional convention. The day following President Quezon's triumphant return, and appropriately on May ist, the anniversary of America's arrival in the Philippines, the Philippine Legislature in joint session unanimously approved a resolution accepting the Tydings-McDuffie Law, Speech-making was confined to addresses by Senators Quezon and Osmena and Representatives Delgado and Roxas. The Governor-General informed Washington of the decision on the law, which brought in response a congratulatory message from the President. The Philippine Legislature had cleared the way for the steps designed to lead to the ultimate establishment of an independent Philippine Republic.

As was contemplated, the general elections in 1934 afforded the Filipino electorate an opportunity to pass on the whole subject of independence and leadership. Those who had engineered rejection of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act and who subsequently veered to favor acceptance of the Tydings-McDuffie Law desired to win the support of the people. On the other hand, those who had steadfastly advocated acceptance of the original Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act

desired the people to sustain them. When the election returns came, it was demonstrated that Quezon's leadership had been overwhelmingly endorsed. Those in power who wanted to stay there were in. Those out of power who wanted to be in were out.

Now that the storm has subsided, a minor tempest raises the question of who should get credit for the Philippine Commonwealth and Independence Law. Should the *Pros* who re-